1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

744 and Welfare Department of the Ministry of Social Affairs. Each town and county had its own doctor whose duties were to organize public health service in his administrative unit.

743 The hygienic conditions and the type and availa-
758 bility of medical care vastly improved during the independence period, and as a result the death rate was decreased. Special care was taken to make medical aid available to mothers and children by means of the establishment of free advisory centers. There were 28 of these centers in 1939, each headed by a fully trained
[848] doctor. Homes also for mothers and infants were established where unmarried mothers could stay for a prescribed length of time.

744 Quarantines. The Estonian government operated an observation station in Narva, where

1:Indiana U. S-4,5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

744 everyone crossing the border was given a complete physical examination, and a quarantine station in Tallinn, which interned sailors with communicable diseases.

● 743 Hospitals. There were in 1936 in Estonia:

55 hospitals (In 1938, 72 hospitals with 4979 beds)

6 tuberculosis sanatoriums

4 leprosaria

4 mental institutions

86 ambulatory medical aid centers

24 advice centers for mothers and children

10 tuberculosis advice centers

759 Medical personnel. The medical personnel in Estonia was almost tripled during independence

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

759 Second Soviet Occupation. Data, however, are lacking for the present time.

• 743 Medical supplies were sufficiently available also in free Estonia. We have no information for the present-day situation.

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